Medical.

R. J. C. YOUNG,

cal and Surgical

INSTITUTE.

NSULTATION, IN ALL CAS-
S, FREE.
RES GUARANTEED, OR NO
AY REQUIRED.
ALL CASES WHERE CONFI-
ENCE IS REQUIRED THE
UTMOST SECRESY MAIN-
TAINED.

e above rules, established
r. J. C. Young in 1850,
which have done so much
ure the reputation of this
tute, are still adhered to,
ding those in need of
cal aid, the certainty of
nd the utmost confidence.
ere is nothing of so great
rtance to the sick as to
where to find a physi-
whose skill and humanity
assurance of proper and
te treatment. The Doc-
would respectfully call the
tion of those of both sexes
ho are suffering or in trouble
o invariable success that
ked the career of the
tute in the seventeen years
ex-istence.
is unnecessary in this con-
n to enumerate all the
laints treated at the In-
e, but the Doctor feels it
ty to call especial attem-
to that terrible scourge,
MINAL WEAKNESS,
t is sapping with its in-
nsure the very life of its
s; in the treatment and
of which the Institute has
d so enviable a reputa-

READ! READ!

e that by dwelling upon so unjustifying a sub-
ect as I usually object through the love of the
ke of life, the ignorant may aspersa my mo-
ves to point out to those who are in igno-
ance, the true cause of their affliction, is too
ain to be "cast into stoppage. How ex-
ensive a class of Seminal Weakness is, no
ractical man will deny who devotes his time to its
udy as well as I can be detected by
ne by noting the following symp-
oms of the back and limbs; languishing
ness of the eyes, a dull appearance; inability;
ands, etc., produced by hot heads; symptoms
ome; hot breath; flushings of the face; aver-
ion to society; loss of the sense
f shame; blotches upon the
ace, neck, etc.; palpitation of the heart; ir-
itable; variable temper, etc.
AM, if you experience any of the various
symptoms mentioned above, pause to reflect. The
ause is within you, for which you have the
ower to remove. You may feel as I now feel, but if
ou are under the vice of self abuse, even in the
lightest degree, you have the seeds of weakness in your
blood. Nothing but a thorough change of system can
ave the fair victim of your strength, to be the
ictim of your object being. It is not a
isease in itself at once. Therein lies its great-
st evil. The poison is the first seed for some
ore fearful disease, be it Lungs, Brain, or Digestive or-
ans. Lungs, Brain, or Digestive or-
ans into a state of debility that soon sends him
nto the vault of the terrible disorder, Consumption.

irst form and lamentable steps, the poor
ictim is March like the course of the
onsumption in the hollow cheek and dull eye!
e is one of the precocitary symptoms. At
irst it is off, but it grows eventually into a
habit, so powerful as to overcome his reason, and realizes nightly
orrors of the future to a sudden
ose the poor victim but little hope of re-
overy. Indeed it must be a wither'ning fond
hope that can flatter the
victim by a natural impulse as a hope of re-
overy in the first magnitude, for the sys-
em is so debilitated by the destructive
habit, as to be but the slightest hope of recovery.
Marriage is a deplorable condition,
indeed, if

The Daily Oregonian.

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 11, 1868

UNION STATE TICKET.

For Congress
DAVID LOGAN of Linn

For District Judges
Second District, LAFAYETTE LANE of Douglas
Fourth District, WILLIAM WILLIS of Multnomah

For District Attorneys
Second District, EMORY D. PAGE
Third District, JOHN APPERSON
Multnomah, A. J. DEVORE
Fourth District, MILTON B. DAVIS

For Presidential Electors
O. JACOBY of Clackamas
WILSON R. WHITE of Linn
A. B. MEACHAM of Umatilla

The Issues Unchanged

The Union party is upbraided from almost every quarter for not having at the beginning of the rebel States to represent in Congress. It is asserted by the *Herald* that a majority of the American people are, or was, so shown by the popular vote, have been in favor of their admission at any time since the war closed. At least two millions of secession voters in the Northern States and a million in the Southern States were opposed to the war for the preservation of the Union; but though their combined forces outnumbered the friends of the Union, the latter triumphed. So, if three fifths of the voters of the United States are now in favor of the immediate admission of rebel Senators and Representatives into the national legislature, it is proper to remember that one third of these same three-fifths are the men who fought to destroy the Union, while the other two thirds are the men who sympathized with the fighting section of their party and did all in their power to hinder to obstruct and render nugatory the efforts of the true friends of the country to save the Union. This alliance of "three fifths of the voters of the United States" is therefore now the thing.

The position which the Union party holds in relation to this matter is precisely that which it has held ever since the rebellion was quelled. This position is set forth in the third resolution adopted by our State Convention, which declares for the "admission of the rebel States to representation in Congress at the earliest practicable moment *which the public safety will permit*." The words we have italicised indicate the difference between Union men and Copperheads on this question. The former do not consider it consistent with the public safety to admit rebel-hating rebels into Congress. But it is not surprising that the latter, who have always been the sympathetic friends and political allies of these rebels should demand their immediate admission into the councils of the nation. The Union party earnestly desires that the insurrectionary States shall have representation in Congress just as soon as it can be done with safety to the public debt and with proper security for the loyal men of the South—providing, always that the representatives shall have always been true allegiance to the country, but the Democratic party would disregard all such securities and guarantees and forget every precaution for the public safety in the one purpose to bring into Congress the very men who fought to destroy the Union.

Let us see what manner of men they are whom these so-called Democrats are so anxious to place in the highest and most responsible positions in the nation. In 1865, the rebel States as reorganized under the direction of Johnson, whose work was approved by the Democratic party, sent full delegations up to Washington who demanded admission into the respective Houses. Georgia sent as Senators A. H. Stephens, the rebel Vice President, and Herschel V. Johnson, who had been a Senator in the rebel Congress. North Carolina sent W. A. Graham, an ex rebel senator, and Poole, a bitter secessionist. Mississippi sent Gen. Alcorn of the rebel army, Louisiana sent Hunt and Boyce, two men who when New Orleans was captured, registered their names as enemies of the United States. These are specimens of the Senators sent by the rebel States to Washington. The delegations to the lower House were of the same kind. Alabama sent "General" Battle, "Colonel" Taylor and three others from the rebel army and one (Langdon) from the rebel Congress. Mississippi sent a delegation, all of whom with one exception (Peyton) had served the rebel cause in one way or another; Georgia sent an unbroken delegation of rebels, two of the members sent by Virginia were men who had signed the secession ordinance and all the rest had been active participants in the rebellion. Such were the men sent to Congress by the rebel States. Such is the class whose "immediate admission" is demanded by the Democratic" party. Such are those whom Mr. Smith will vote to admit if he is sent as Congressman from Oregon. He will not deny that if elected he will vote for the admission of this class of men. If the "Democratic" party prevails, none but rebels will represent the South. The Government will fall into the hands of its enemies. The Union party would prevent this—and this is what it means when it declares that the rebel States shall not have representation until "the public safety will permit." Can any Union man believe that the highest interests of the nation would be safe in the hands of those whose garments are still dripping with the blood of the country's best and most devoted sons? A Democratic triumph is rebel ascendancy. Right here the real issue between the two parties is found. It is precisely the same as two years ago, when the loyal states declared by overwhelming majorities that rebels should not sit in the councils of the nation they had tried to destroy.

In a Copperhead paper of a late date we find the old story that Johnson is only carrying out Lincoln's policy. Considered Democratically it is a very pretty and very consistent yarn. If it is true, we must then believe three things. First that the Union party has abandoned its platform and principles. Second, that the Democratic party which now supports Mr. Johnson has come clean over to the Union platform of 1861. Third that while these two great political parties have been shooting out of their spheres they only pass or something that has remained stable, consistent and a unit is Andrew Johnson of Tennessee. One party has quit him entirely, the Democrats have turned around him, but he has not changed. Both parties have changed front, but he remains firm. A reasonable story, and one that would be justly worthy our British.

A stranger knowing nothing of the principles and structure of our Government might suppose from hearing the street talk and stump harangues of some of our constitutional lawyers of the Copperhead sort, that the laws passed by Congress had no force until the Supreme Court had ratified them by pronouncing them constitutional. It is a new doctrine that the Executive may, or else may assume that a law is unconstitutional and go on in violation of it, trusting to the purity of the Supreme Court to pass favorably upon it.

BABY PICNIC.—Last evening the Ladies' Union Missionary Society met at the residence of Mrs. Dr. Atkinson, and had a very pleasant time. The society will meet every Wednesday evening at 7½ o'clock. At its meeting this week it will be addressed by Mr. Caples and Judge Smith of Portland. All, including ladies, are invited.

Financial Effect of Impeachment

The Washington *Star*, a Conservative journal observes that although the event transpiring in that city are telegraphed the night of the entry and read with universal interest, still they come with deep and painful anxiety to the financial disturbances which were expected to result from the attitude of the President and the action of Congress looking toward his impeachment, have not occurred. It seems to be settled that the questions at issue are in the course of the judicial tribunals, the country can therefore wait calmly and patiently. Legislation from unnecessary excitement by private interests or political prejudices, which unfortunately for the country are but too frequently the case. Fluctuations in gold may not be settled legally and quietly as it all depends upon the law, but more particularly a panicky meddling with the laws of trade are to be prevented as they do no good but are power full for evil.

A Correspondent of Washington telegraphs gives the following which no Eastern Copperhead publishes under the above caption:

Petitions from the white population of Alabama are pouring in here praying Congress to exempt them from negro domination. These petitions are signed by all the leading men of the State, but they receive not the slightest consideration at the hands of Congress.

If the white population of Alabama is possessing a superiority of numbers and property and in using a superiority of intelligence and enterprise cannot save themselves from negro domination, just let them go under. If the "leading men of the State" are unable to compete with the negro, just let the negro go ahead.

A dirty attack is made by the *Herald* on Gen. Gibbs who is accused by that paper of having voted for himself for the nomination for Prosecuting Attorney. Of course there is not a word of truth in this ridiculous statement. Anticipating a charge of this kind Gen. Gibbs before voting, showed his ballot, in every case to others of the delegation and if any one is foolish enough to believe this story of a Copperhead enemy he (Gibbs) is therefore prepared to prove it utterly untrue.

The great "Democratic" war cry is against taxes. "The taxation is burdensome," say they. True, it is burdensome. Who made it so? The Democratic party of the South, abetted by the Copperheads of the North. Why this outcry about taxation? Simply to get back into place and power the men who brought it about. The argument is that because Southern Democrats engaged in rebellion and plunged the country in debt, we must give them power again to prevent taxation.

Some of our "Democratic" exchanges are patriotic over the "enslavement of the South." Will they give a single instance of a Southern white man suffering from the tyranny of the Government? Can they cite one single case of hardship endured by a Southern white, except what grew directly out of his own wrong doing? This talk about the "enslavement of the South" is all the merest slobber, and none know it better than they who say most about it.

What is the meaning of the glib talk now so commonly heard about "thus usurping Congress?" Simply that Congress "usurps" legislation functions which Johnson desires to assume and has attempted to assume himself. This, and nothing more.

Remember the great ratification meeting to night at the Court House. Let everybody be out.

Democratic Retrenchment in Grant County

CANYON CITY, March 23, 1868.

EDITOR OREGONIAN:

The weather at Canyon City still continues bad. Snow fell here last night, covering the ground. We have had but two fair days this month. The miners are doing but little yet. But cold as the weather is, our men are making it warm for the Cops here. They have made a thorough examination of the County Clerk's books and find the County finances in a deplorable condition. On the 31st day of last August the County Clerk made and posted an exhibit of the county finances attempting by the exhibit to show that they had paid over five thousand dollars of the county indebtedness. Now for the sequel. Upon investigation it was found that instead of paying any part of the county indebtedness the county had actually run in debt, and this, too, when there were no criminals in the county. The costs during that year for criminals were, *four jurors* $108 and board for prisoners $96. The tax was four dollars and seventy cents on every one hundred dollars, and the tax payers are inquiring what became of the money collected. Have they dealt honestly with the people of this county? Have they paid over promptly and in the same kind of money collected *all* the county taxes? These are questions constantly asked by the tax payers of our county. How is it that we are required to pay our county poll tax in coin and that same poll tax goes into the county treasury in county scrip? What process of transformation coin goes through while in the Sheriff's hands and comes out county scrip? It is a question that has been frequently asked. It may be that some of our Copperhead county officials would be kind enough to answer the question as above propounded.

We have a Grant club, organized on the 7th day of March, with about one hundred and thirty members and have had some animated speaking in which our men charged corruption home to the Democratic party, charging them with willfully and corruptly misappropriating large amounts of county funds, calling it the *pecuniam fund*, charging on them that they corruptly let the County Hospital for the sum of $2 200 a year providing that these should be no more than three patients at any one time and if more than three, then to be paid the further sum of $7 50 for every additional patient, and that this contract was let right on the heels of their exhibit, which showed that the sick and poor both together had cost but about $800 the preceding year. And now I would ask them where they find their law, allowing them to let out the Hospital in the manner in which they have done. But not satisfied they bought an old house back of the French Hotel for a Court House, when we had a very good one in fact just as good a one as the one they bought and for which they agreed to pay the sum of $2 650 in two years, with ten per cent. interest making the actual cost $4,156 purchase money. And then grading, filling up, and digging a drift fifty feet in the hill back of the house to keep the county records in did not cost less than $2 000 more; and this is but a beginning of what they have done. So much for this time of Democratic retrenchment, of which you shall learn more.

A TAX PAYER.

THE SECRETARY AD INTERIM. The Spring field *Republican* is a "conservative" paper has its full swing in regard to an individual who was recently brought somewhat prominently before the public.

General Lorenzo Thomas who has been appointed secretary of war ad interim (whatever that may be while Mr. Stanton holds the keys of the war office) this General Thomas has been for some years the adjutant general of the United States army. He is a man of wholly unsignificant abilities, but of offensively and oppressively large self conceit. Probably no man in the regular service is more generally disliked and despised, and the President could have selected no other man to put against Stanton who would have been his match—in unpopularity among the army officers. Take them together they are probably as unpleasant a pair as could be found; but with this difference that the secretary is a man of clear views of strong will and great executive energy; the adjutant general (we suppose we may call him yet) is a narrow and petty and feeble body, who has all of Andrew Johnson's sneaking, underhand cunning and taking offense with but a small share of his ability. He never knew enough, as head of the adjutant general's office, and during the last four years of the war it was found necessary to relieve him from the charge of his department and give it over to his second officer, Colonel Townsend, a soldier of reputation. This is the man the President has put forward to take the kicking that will fall to the share of him who meddles with Congress in its wrath and power.

BY STATE TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, May 29.—Warren Gould was arrested in Allegheny City on the night of the 24th inst. on a charge of breaking into the store of Fletcher & Negley. He left for the south on the 25th inst. and was followed and arrested. The jewelry was found in his trunk. All the recovered, Gould has been arrested.

OUR SAN FRANCISCO DISPATCH

SAN FRANCISCO, March 29.—The United States revenue cutter *Lincoln* from Victoria arrived this evening. She reports the wreck of the steamer *Brother Jonathan* on the Island of Vancouver. The *Lincoln* left Victoria on the 24th inst. and was in collision with 100 feet of the wreck. All the passengers and crew were driven on their boats during the storm. The *Lincoln* and were with the cargo of about $80 000.

The case of the steamer *C. L. Seglar* has been postponed until Wednesday.

The steamer *China* from China and Japan is overdue.

Jack Montgomery has retired from the *Golden Era*. The paper in future will be under the entire control of Hinton and will be the weekly issue of the *Daily Dispatch* under the name of the *Weekly Dispatch and Family Paper*.

The jury in the Byrne murder case failed to agree and were discharged.

The old suit of E. B. Morgan and Chas. Bellman and others, living the title to 840 acres of property lying west of Market street has been dismissed.

Money Market.

Gold closed in New York last evening at 1 38, sterling 109 @ 110.

Markets.

Wheat—Quiet but steady at $3 15@$3 20.

Flour—Steady and in fair demand at $12 @ $14 50.

Liverpool wheat market closed at fifteen shillings per cental on arrival.

The Coming Campaign and the Democracy

The next Presidential election is one certainly destined to tell greatly for the weal or woe of the American Republic. The permanency of the Union has been maintained under Republican rule and the restoration of the Republic to a higher and happier state of perfection and glory than it has ever yet achieved, will be under their administration only a question of time. Time is needed to bring order out of chaos, and the Republican party have wisely chosen time in which to reconstruct the rebellious section of our once happy country and to restore the Union that we shall have a sure guaranty of future peace. They are aiming so to do the work that it will not need to be done over again. It remains for the people of these United States to sustain them in perpetuating a permanent Union and insure a lasting peace or trust the reins of Government to a party whom history must hold responsible for the growth of secession and for bequeathing an already divided country and civil war upon the administration that succeeded James Buchanan. Of course Democratic editors will try hard to remove from their party the odium that attaches to it of favoring secession and countenancing rebellion but it cannot be done. Every intelligent person who has noted the course of events during the last eight or ten years, knows that James Buchanan and the Democrats who formed his Cabinet and supported his policy at the commencement of our national troubles are responsible, almost entirely for the bloodshed and misery that came upon the country after the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln. With the single exception of Lewis Cass who resigned from the Cabinet in disgust because the President would not do his duty and a member of the old Cabinet of Buchanan was found to lift his arm or raise his voice against the disruption of the Union. The traitor President whose name will be forever execrated in American history was content to see the national forts, arsenals and mints seized by the secessionists, while prominent men of his Cabinet helped the cause along. Floyd had supplied them with cannon and arms. Toucey had scattered the navy to the four winds, and Howell Cobb made a tour through Alabama counseling rebellion, and returned to the Cabinet at Washington with the announcement that Alabama was "ripe for secession." During the time when every national fortress, arsenal and mint in the South, with the exception of Fortress Monroe and Forts Sumter and Pickens were in the hands of the traitors—James Buchanan never uttered a protest or a rebuke against such high handed proceeding. He simply entreated the rebels not to commence bloodshed till he was out of office, when his sworn duty was to defend, preserve and protect the Constitution of the United States and transmit to his successor in office an undivided Union. He took not a single step to counteract or thwart the designs of an unholy rebellion, against a just government formed and consecrated to by all the States. In his last message to Congress he stated as his opinion that "the Constitution does not give the General Government the right to coerce a State"—words which were no doubt prompted by some secession member of his Cabinet, for he knew that Jackson had held a different opinion, and the country had sustained him in his views that no libration or secession should be put down. Towards the close of Buchanan's administration a beleaguered and starved garrison in Fort Sumter attracted the attention of the people of the North and so indignant did the nation become at their situation and the imbecility, cowardice and treachery of the President, that under the pressure of public opinion, Buchanan was constrained to send the *Star of the West* with a few rations and troops to succor them. She was fired upon by the rebel batteries and forced to retire. This is the nearest approach to duty that this precious Democratic President ever made in this crisis and it occasioned the resignation of a member of his Cabinet Mr. Thomas, of Maryland, who had succeeded Cobb and whom the senate has lately very properly refused to confirm as a member of that body on account of his secession record.

March 4th 1861 Mr. Lincoln had arrived in Washington and his detested predecessor had left over to his charge a divided country, with all the power of the national Government suspended or paralyzed in ten of the Southern States with land forts and a floating battery one tool under his eyes to attack the Government the first favorable opportunity after he retired. These facts are matters of history. Under a Democratic President—under a Democratic administration—all the machinery of civil war was made ready, unrebuked and tacitly connived to—and the storm of battle was only deferred at Buchanan's request till his term of office expired.

On the 14th of April little more than a month after the inauguration of Lincoln, the civil strife, prepared and made ready for under a Democratic administration, burst upon the country. The Republican administration met nobly and manfully and began the great odds of enemies in front and rear they have, after a bloody struggle succeeded in conquering rebellion and maintaining an undivided country.

Now comes the Democratic party asking to be restored to power, finding all manner of fault with Republican rule and promising great things. The people cannot trust them. They have been tried in the balance and found wanting. They were unequal to the task of rebuking treason and maintaining the Union. They winked at secession and their leaders a quiescent in disunion, and now their glory has departed. Though they may

> See oh see our former grandeur
> And feel secession's choice
> Quit the pit of perdition
> Quit the pit of perdition

The Republican party will not disappoint the hopes of the people of power is placed in their hands for another four years. They have had much to contend with yet they have already accomplished much towards making us a greater nation than ever as well as a happy and united people. We are now emphatically a nation of freemen. Exclusive disgrace our shield and when the reconstruction work is finished and the once rebellious States resume their former relations of equality in the Union, with senators and Representatives who can be trusted for loyalty and fidelity to the government, which will doubtless be in accordance with the wisdom and experience of the past declaring unconstitutional the acts of the war and emancipation, this grace of all Union Generals and soldiers remains statement of traitors to office and power and perhaps a re-establishment of slavery and more secession. We have every reason to expect this of them, for they never rebuked secession they never denounced or repudiated the infamous conduct of Buchanan but on the contrary have ever [illegible] Their record universally [illegible] and others while they are loyal [illegible] the attempts [illegible] to undermine [illegible] Natural ally in the world admire [illegible] breaking [illegible] Democratic traitors such as

...tion and Commission.

B. RICHARDSON,
CTIONEER
...er of Front and Oak Streets.

...UCTION SALES
...ESTATE ORDERED ... GENERAL
...CHANDISE AND HORSES

...ys—Wednesday and Saturday

A B...RDSON Auctioneer

...t Private Sale.
...SH REPEATING ... FIRE PROOF IRON
... SQUARE ... SAFE ... CONCENTRIC
...SHIONS ... THES ... LAST ... SAW
...N FRY PANS SHEET ... IN ... IRON.
ALSO
...ge assortment of CLOCK PRICES & LIQUORS.
A B RICHARDSON Auctioneer

AND PEREMPTORY SALE
OF
...uors, Groceries,
...eneral Merchandise, &c.
...ESDAY, APRIL 1ST, 1868.
At 10 o'clock A M ...
...ge ENGLISH ALE ... &c
...ge CHOICE PORT WINE
...he CHOICE WHISKY
ALSO
...ge GROUND COFFEE 480 ... 1
...ge CHOICE OLD GOV JAVA COFFEE
...ge RIO COFFEE
...ge COSTA RICO COFFEE
ALSO
...e ADAMANTINE CANDLES
...e WAX CANDLES
ALSO
...ge GOLDEN SYRUP,
...bls R I SYRUP,
ALSO
BILLIARD TABLE
ALSO,
...URNITURE!
A. B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer

...ERS } San Fran ... WE REFER ... } New York
SIMON STORMER

...L. MEYER & CO.
...nd 110 SANSOME ST.,
...RPHY GRANT & CO'S NEW BLOCK
SAN FRANCISCO,
...mporters and Importers
OF THE BEST MADE
...N'S and BOYS'
...CLOTHING!
...ld on the Pacific Coast,
Consisting of
FRENCH BEAVER SUITS,
French Cassimere Suits,
...n's Union Cassimere Suits,
...Brown, Black, Blue and Olive
...BROOK COATS!
...H BLACK DOESKIN PANTS!
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
...[illegible]
...Fancy Pants.
...CO... and BOYS' PANTS.
...S & LINEN SACK COATS
...[illegible] Duck Dusters, &c.
...VY SPANISH LINEN DUSTERS,
...HEAVY LINEN SACK COATS,
HEAVY LINEN SHIRTS,
WHITE LINEN DUCK SUITS;
...PLE GOODS!
...ST SEWED AND LARGEST CUT OF
...VERALLS;
...MPERS;
...UCK PANTS;
...RNISHIRTS in Large Varieties;
COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
...CLOTHING
...EN'S AND BOYS'
...NISHING GOODS!
...ES FOR THOMAS ATKINSON'S
CELEBRATED
...TE SHIRTS!
...A. WARD'S
...Rubber Boots!
AND
...A RUBBER COATS!
...FFER OUR STOCK CHEAPER THAN
...E HOUSE ON THE PACIFIC COAST AND
...LLY INVITE THE TRADE TO EXAMINE
WM. MEYER & CO.,
205 and 110 Sansome Street
San Francisco Cal

...CLOCKS!
...AT ROUND GOTHIC STRIKE.
...AY ROUND GOTHIC ALARM
...AY 2-PROF OCTAGON
...AY 2-PROF OCTAGON STRIKE
...AY ROUND HEAD
...EVERS, TIME
...EVERS, ALARM
...LEVERS, TIME
...LEVERS, STRIKE
...LEVERS ALARM
CLOCKS
...Thomas' Celebrated Clocks.
...AT ROSEWOOD PARLOR WEIGHT
...AT ROSEWOOD COLUMN WEIGHT
...AT SHELL COLUMN WEIGHT
...AT GILT COLUMN WEIGHT
...AT PARLOR CALENDAR
...D WEIGHT
...SK COLUMN WEIGHT
...OSE COLUMN SPRING
...ILT COLUMN SPRING
...UDOR COLUMN SPRING
CLOCKS
...rious other styles constituting a
...Assortment of Fresh Goods, just
...Chas ... and for LOWEST
...ES
...NES & LAWTON,
...ne street, corner Merchant,
SAN FRANCISCO
...TH A and CARPENTER TOOLS,
...or sale by H W CORBETT & CO
...OOLS A Large Stock on hand and for
H W CORBETT & CO

The Daily Oregonian.

MONDAY MORNING MARCH ... 1868

CITY.

Money Market.

San Francisco Legal Tender ...
New York Gold ... at ...

THE ... from Cuba, March ... [illegible] ... low ... [illegible] ... neighbor[illegible] ... Cuba ... [illegible] ... of Dec... [illegible] ... ing the ... [illegible] ... and expected ... [illegible] ... raised as ... [illegible] ... from the ... [illegible] ... Cruz ... [illegible] ... of Cuba ... [illegible] ... be turned ... [illegible] ... streets ... [illegible] ... ordered Camp Harney ... [illegible] ... and next ... [illegible] ... be held ... [illegible] ... reference ... [illegible] ... occurred ... [illegible] ... no doubt ... [illegible] ... than ever ... [illegible] ... that beautiful ... [illegible] ... Cross fleet ... [illegible] ... to fight ... [illegible] ... and take ... [illegible] ... or mountains ... [illegible] ... cause of active ... [illegible] ... that defeat ... [illegible] ... pay on the ... [illegible] ... cause of strike ... [illegible] ... is a decided ... [illegible] ... ance ... [illegible] ... that ... [illegible] ... [illegible] ... [illegible]

An Easy Lesson about Currency

From the New York Evening Post

How came the greenbacks to be issued?

The government needed iron, cloth, powder and food to carry on the war.

Not having the control of any force of laborers to produce such commodities it became necessary to borrow money in order to buy them.

Not being able to borrow specie or real capital in the form of money it brought it became necessary to devise some other method to reach the object.

It could not force the makers of iron, cloth &c., to produce such articles and transfer them to the government in exchange for its bonds, but it could force the owner of capital in the form of money, or in the form of notes promising to the capitalist the payment of real money to lend to it such capital.

For instance. It authorized the issue of certain notes promising to pay dollars, the only dollar being a coin containing a certain weight of gold. To the payment of such dollars the government pledged the honor of the country. It then enacted that these promises of dollars should be a legal tender for debts and advertised for the purchase of a supply of iron, cloth, &c., payment to be made in these notes.

Therefore A, being a manufacturer of guns, and being in debt to B a capitalist, for the sum of $100,000, payable in specie or in other words in real capital, proposed to supply $400,000 worth of guns and to take the legal-tender promise of dollars therefor. With these he paid his debt to B, and the law acting by force, compelled B to give A a discharge in full.

By this operation the government compelled A to lend it $100,000 of his real capital in the form of guns, and A became the possessor of the promise of the United States to pay him $100,000 on demand, without interest. Could A get the dollars? By no means. If the government could have procured the dollars or the iron of A or B by their voluntary act, it would never have compelled A to lend his capital by force of law.

Now B, having become the possessor of $100,000 of notes which pay no interest, and having no other property has no income. He now finds C, a larger capitalist, who employs two thousand men on wages in the manufacture of cotton cloth. B is not and never was a dealer in cotton cloth, but he knows that cotton cloth has a real value, and he is willing to take the risk of holding one thousand bales of such cloth, but is not willing to hold the notes of the government which pay no interest. The price of cotton cloth is $80 per bale in gold, but in order to get rid of the notes B is willing to £100 per bale in the notes. He says to C, I will give you $100 per bale in notes, which the law will compel your operatives to receive for their wages. What is the result?

B has been forced to become a speculator in cloth.

C has received an extra price in paper, but compels his operatives to take the rate of wages which they had contracted for in gold.

But B, having come into the market and sold a large stock of cotton cloth, has advanced the price, and now charges a profit on such price. To whom?

To the two thousand operatives employed by C and their associates in other employments, who work for wages, which wages have not advanced. For the great overwhelming mass of consumers are those who receive wages or fixed salaries.

The final result, therefore, is that the government got its iron by forcing B to become a speculator, and by putting an extra profit into the pocket of C, all at the cost of the laborers of the country.

But it may be asked how does this apply to the payment of five-twenty bonds? The payment impaired the obligation of the original contract existing between A and B, and by impairing the contract it took forcible possession of the real capital of B, and gave him a promise to pay him back in real capital, or dollars.

Whoever now holds the obligation so given to B is his assign or heir, and is entitled to make a demand for instant payment. The five-twenty bond is not due: to substitute for it by force or fraud a bond payable on demand—in other words a legal-tender note—and so to refuse to pay such a note in real dollars on demand, would be to wilfully continue a system which nothing but the defence of the life of the nation could ever have justified.

It may have been necessary to seize the property of B, as it might have been necessary to seize the person of B and to compel him to be a soldier.

It was a case fraught with evil to impair the validity of a contract, but there can be no vice in it for the government impairing the validity which itself has made to pay dollars to its citizens. It is not in such case seizing capital for the conduct of the war, but it is refusing to pay back the capital thus seized.

Impeachment.

The Chicago *Tribune* truly remarks that the country has been patient and forbearing with Andrew Johnson. Congress has not acted hastily or intemperately. There has not been a day since he has held office that there was not a political majority equal to his impeachment and removal. He has not been wanting in indecision and outrage. He has harangued drunken mobs from the doors of the Executive Mansion, denouncing Senators and Representatives by name as traitors and scoundrels who ought to be hanged. He has travelled all over the country making speeches in which he invoked the hostility of the country against Congress and against particular members thereof. He has indicated how and when he could put on the robes of a dictator, and how if the people did not repudiate Congress and elect supporters of his policy, they should be subjected to another civil war, not at the S—th, but at their own doors, in the cities and —— and upon the plains of the North. He has thrown every possible obstacle in the way of a restoration and reconstruction of the Union. He has interposed his negative to all legislation having that end in view, and when his veto has been constitutionally overcome, has threatened and abused Congress for usurping power. He has stood for three years, endeavoring to restore to conquered traitors their old monopoly of political right. He has sought to give them absolute control of ten States, and to crush out every semblance of freedom which the war bestowed upon the millions of real friends of the Union in those States.

An Irrelevant Libeller.—We have observed of late, says the *Democratic Chronicle*, that several of our Democratic exchanges are exceedingly wroth with the Bostonian magazinist, "Edmund Kirk." We have just stumbled upon the explanation of this hostility. Kirk has been publishing such abominable and scandalous things about the F F V's. In his last story, "Among the Guerillas," he says that all the great aristocratic families of the South "sprung from sewers and dung-hills." Just hear what treasonable stuff this wicked Yankee dares to utter.

Jeff Davis' father ran away from Tennessee to avoid arrest for horse stealing. Barnwell Rhett's was an Irish cloddy-hopper. Robert Toombs—as his name shows is a grave digger, and the original ancestor of the wise family was sold for a hundred pounds of tobacco, to pay his passage from an English prison. The original document which conveyed the ancestor of the turbulent Governor of Virginia to a planter for enough tobacco to pay his passage from a London jail is now in the library of Mr Peter Force in Washington.

An English inventor has made an ingenious modification of the common thermometer. Those who keep a thermometer outside their window often find that, from the position of the thermometer, there is some difficulty in perceiving the delicate thread of mercury in the tube. The new contrivance obviates this. The back of the frame of the instrument, instead of being parallel to the front, is inclined to an angle of about thirty degrees, and hence, when the thermometer is fastened to the side of the window, its face is directly presented to the observer who can thereby read off the figures with facility.

A negro preacher was lately permitted to speak to the convicts in the Illinois State Prison, at Joliet. The confined Democrats were highly indignant, some of them crying "put the nigger out!"—*Exchange.*

The latest foreign duelling sensation occurred between a Prussian nobleman and an Austrian colonel. The quarrel originated in a railway train, about an open window, which the Prussian demanded to be closed. Arrangements at a station seconds were practiced, and with all the passengers as spectators the affair was arranged. Both fired at the same time and the Austrian fell, wounded in the knee. The Prussian was untouched, and moved off, saying: "Gentlemen, excuse me, but I am in a hurry to get home, and I must not miss the train." "Not yet, not yet, if you please," said the Austrian colonel, lifting himself from the ground, and pale and ghastly standing on one leg "one more round, if you please." The Prussian became livid, but took his place again. They fired and the Austrian shot his man through the brain. The Count sprang a foot from the ground, and fell down dead.

With all Democratic howling about the ignorance and depravity of the "black and tan Conventions," which have been held under the reconstruction laws, it is a remarkable fact that the Constitutions which have been framed by them, are not only far better than the old Constitutions of the rebel States, but in some instances, as the best which any of our states have yet had offered to them.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL surpasses it other remedies in the rapid and radical cure of Colds, Coughs and Consumption.

Multnomah Lodge No. 18, I. O. G. T.—Holds Regular Meetings at 7½ o'clock on Saturday evenings of each week. All members in good standing are invited to attend. By order of W. C. T.

Portland R. A. C. No. 3.—Regular Convocation on the second Thursday evening of each month at Masonic Hall, No. 16 North Front street.

By order of M. E. H. P.

Willamette Lodge No. 4, F. & A. M.—Holds its Regular Communications on the 1st and M Mondays of each month at 7 o'clock P. M. Brethren in good standing are invited to attend. By order of W. M.

Hassalo Lodge No. 15, I. O. O. F.—Meets every Friday evening at 7 o'clock in Stark's building, third story, opposite Arrigoni's Hotel. Members of the order are invited to attend. By order o. N. G.

Portland, February 18, 1868 dtf

Samaritan Lodge No. 2, I. O. O. F.—Meets every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock, in Stark's building, third story opposite Arrigoni's Hotel. Members of the order are invited to attend. By order of N. G.

Feb 4, 1868. dtf

Minerva Lodge No. 19, I. O. O. F. (German)—Meets every Monday evening at 7½ o'clock in Stark's building third story, opposite Arrigoni's Hotel. Members of the Order are invited to attend. By order of N. G.

Portland, March 11th, 1868. dtf

PATHFINDER!

THIS NOTED HORSE, RECENTLY IMported from New Hampshire, is twelve years old, sixteen hands high, and when in working order weighs Eleven Hundred Pounds. He is of a deep brown color, and was sired by the

OLD FRENCH MORRILL!

and claimed by Mr. Morrill to be one of the Best Horses ever begotten by that celebrated Trotter.

PATHFINDER HAS TROTTED A MILE IN PUBLIC IN TWO MINUTES AND THIRTY-SIX SECONDS, and in private has done better by four seconds. He is undoubtedly, for his training,

THE FASTEST STALLION IN NEW ENGLAND!

He possesses the rare faculty of imparting to his stock all the best qualities of the sire, including both size and speed. Few if any of his colts that have arrived at the age of five years can be bought for a less sum than Five Hundred, and some are held as high as Fifteen Hundred Dollars, all being noted for their speed and substance.

THE PATHFINDER will stand the present season at S. DUNBIN'S STABLE, SALEM, April 1st, and at JEFFERSON and ALBANY.

TERMS—$25 (GOLD COIN) FOR THE SEASON.

PUT. SMITH & CO.

Portland, March 10th, 1868. dtf

Change in Business!

WIBERG & STROWBRIDGE HAVE DISPOSED of their entire Retail Stock of Boots and Shoes, and will hereafter devote their whole attention to the

Wholesale Boot and Shoe Business!

We have on hand 800 CASES OF BOOTS AND SHOES which we offer very Low, in order to make room for our Spring Stock direct from the East, which will arrive about the middle of March. Our arrangements for direct importations are now complete; one of our firm having located his residence near Boston for the express purpose of buying and forwarding goods for our house in Portland. We will keep none but first class goods, and we think we can do as well by dealers as if they purchased their goods in San Francisco.

WIBERG & STROWBRIDGE.

C. M. Wiberg, Portland. Jos. A. Strowbridge, Boston

WIBERG & STROWBRIDGE,

WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN

Boots and Shoes

NO. 125 FRONT ST., PORTLAND, OREGON,

(Opposite the What-Cheer House.)

N. B.—We will continue the LEATHER AND FINDINGS business as heretofore, excepting that we will keep a much Larger Stock. Orders from Shoemakers will be promptly attended to, and put up in good order

mh18d2w WIBERG & STROWBRIDGE

J. M. KEELER,

OREGON COMMISSION AGENCY

OFFICE—95 LIBERTY STREET,

NEW YORK CITY.

FOR BUYING AND SHIPPING DIRECT

BY THE ISTHMUS OR CAPE HORN,

All Classes and Varieties of Merchandise, including

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, FARMING IMPLEMENTS,

CARRIAGES AND MACHINERY.

ANY ARTICLE OF EXPORT CONSIGNED TO OUR care, for sale or otherwise, will be well stored and disposed of as per instructions.

Faithful attention will also be given to the Securing and Disposition of PATENTS.

All orders and business will receive prompt attention.

☞ Goods Shipped in best style, at the Lowest Rates, and Insured to order.

GENERAL RATE OF COMMISSION, 5 PER CENT

For small matters of Purchase or Inquiry, the charge, if any, will be reasonable

Business References:

Aldrich, Merrill & Co., San Francisco, California.
McCraken, Merrill & Co., Portland, Oregon.
J. H. Moores, Salem, Oregon.
Thomas Monteith, Albany, Oregon.

New York City References:

J. L. Brownell & Bro., Bankers, 28 Broad St.
A. K. & C. K. Tilton, 98 and 97 Liberty St.
A. M. Starr, late of Oregon, 95 Liberty St.
Albon Mann, Treas. National Bank Note Co., 1 Wall St.

sep24d3m

Oregon Market!

THE OREGON MARKET HAS BEEN REMOVED TO THE

Southwest Corner First & Madison Sts.

A full supply of the Best

BEEF, PORK, MUTTON, VEAL, HAM,

BACON and CORNED MEATS of all kinds,

Kept constantly on hand

☞ Orders delivered promptly and without charge to every part of the city

Jadd3m J. S. KELLER, Proprietor

WILLAMETTE MARKET!

SPAULDING & CLINE,

N. E. Corner of Alder and First streets,

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND THE BEST OF

ALL KINDS OF MEATS!

All orders attended to promptly and delivered on the shortest notice.

WILL PAY THE HIGHEST PRICE FOR BEEF AND MUTTON STOCK mh25lw1l

PACIFIC MARKET!

EMPIRE MARKET REMOVED TO

THE PACIFIC MARKET!

Where all the business of the undersigned will be continued. I will keep all the varieties of Meats the country affords

☞ Orders promptly attended to and delivered at the shortest notice.

Portland, May 1st, 1867 A. H. JOHNSON dawtf

BOOK PAPER.

JUST RECEIVED, an invoice of 40 and 44 lb Book Papers For sale low, by

HENRY L. PITTOCK,
No. 5 Washington street.

Notice of Copartnership.

MR WM K LAUER HAS BEEN ADMITTED A partner in our business since March 1st 1868. Hereafter all transactions will be conducted under the name of L. WHITE & CO.

mh24d6t L. WHITE & BRO

POWDER AND SHOT,
For sale by E. W. CORBETT & CO.

Hotels and Restaurants.

Western Hotel,

PORTLAND, OREGON,

Corner of Morrison and First streets.

THE BEST AND MOST COMMODIOUS HOTEL IN the State, where every want is anticipated and cheerfully supplied

WARM & COLD BATHS ATTACHED TO THE HOUSE.

This Hotel is located near the Steamship Landing. Hack to and from the House will be in attendance at all the Landings to convey Passengers and Baggage to and from the House FREE OF CHARGE.

WM K SKWALL,
JOHN C IRBY, Proprietors

Jan1d1f

New Columbian HOTEL,

118, 120 and 122 Front St., cor. Morrison

PORTLAND, OREGON.

GOOD NEWS!

THE NEW COLUMBIAN having just been elegantly finished, and being now ready for the reception of Guests, the Proprietor would say to the citizens of Portland and the travelling public, that he is now ready to receive and entertain all who may favor him with a call, at PRICES TO SUIT. The NEW COLUMBIAN is an entirely new house, hard finished, rooms well ventilated and well furnished, and has capacity to accommodate (with comfort to the guests) six hundred people.

The DINING ROOM is large and commodious and the Table will be furnished with the best the market affords, permitting no house to excel it either in quality or variety.

Fine suits of rooms with connecting doors for families.

A large fire-proof Safe for the deposit of valuables.

HOTEL OMNIBUS, with the name of the Hotel on it, will be at the Landings on the arrival of Steamers, and will convey passengers and baggage to and from the Hotel FREE OF CHARGE.

WARM AND COLD BATHS.

House open all night.

Board, per week, $5; Board and Lodging, $7 to $9.

The Proprietor will at all times endeavor to please his guests, and respectfully and earnestly solicits the patronage of the citizens of Portland and the travelling public.

oct6d1f P. B HINNOTT, Proprietor.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE!

(*LATE LINCOLN HOUSE,*)

Corner Washington and Front Streets,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

L. P. W. QUIMBY,

HAVING taken the above House, wishes to announce to the public that he is now prepared to accommodate guests in a satisfactory manner. Nothing will be left undone, which is in the power of the proprietor to do, to render guests comfortable.

FREE COACH TO AND FROM THE HOUSE.

Portland, Feb 2, 1867 dtf

WHAT-CHEER HOUSE,

Nos. 126, 128, and 130, Front Street,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

Reduced Rates!

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING TAKEN THIS well known House, solicit increased patronage from the travelling public.

The House has lately been refitted and they are now able to offer additional inducements to their patrons.

The Table will be furnished with the best the market affords, and is under the immediate supervision of the proprietress. Rooms well furnished and ventilated. A large fire-proof safe for the deposit of valuables.

Baggage taken to the Hotel free of charge

BOARD, per week $5 00
BOARD and LODGING, per week ..... $6 to $8 00

Nothing will be left undone which is in the power of the proprietors to do, to render guests comfortable.

feb3d1f LYONS, LEONARD & CO.

Mansion House,

No. 143 Front Street, Portland, Oregon.

E. CARNEY, PROPRIETOR.

THIS WELL KNOWN HOTEL IS NOW OPEN for the reception of guests, after having thoroughly renovated and newly furnished:

☞ HOUSE OPEN ALL NIGHT.☜

A FIRE-PROOF SAFE FOR THE SECURITY OF VALUABLES.

TERMS:

Board and Lodging, per week, ... $5 00
Board and Lodging, per day, ... 1 00
Single Meals, ... 25
Lodgings, ... 25

The MANSION HOUSE BAGGAGE WAGON will at ways be at the wharf to take baggage FREE of charge

jan10d1f

GLOBE HOTEL,

On Front Street, Opposite Steamship Landing,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

HAS JUST CHANGED HANDS AND HAS BEEN thoroughly renovated and fitted up for the accommodation of the Traveling Public.

Board per Week $5 00
Board and Lodging 6 00

☞ Come and see us

C. W. HIGGINS & S. J. MOODY, Proprietors

feb19d1m

BROOKLYN HOUSE,

Nos. 42 and 44 First Street, between Pine and Oak,

(One block from O. S. N. Co.'s Wharf,)

PORTLAND, OREGON.

Board, per week $5 00
Board, per day 75
Single Meals 25
Lodgings ..... 25@50

This Hotel has been Renovated and Newly Furnished with SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for the Travelling Public. feb24d6t JOSEPH PETTY, Proprietor

Greatest Economy in Water Power

ON THE GLOBE!

Fig. 1.

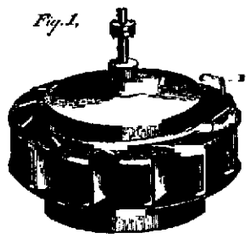
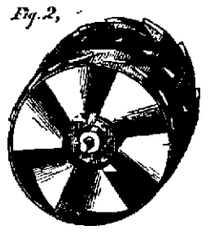


Fig. 2.



H. W. SHIPLEY & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SHIPLEY'S PATENT PACIFIC

TURBINE WATER WHEEL!

OF WHICH THIS ABOVE IS AN ILLUSTRATION, has FOUR SETS OF BUCKETS, AND USES THREE-FOURTHS OF THE WATER IN WHICH.

The old high priced, unequalled and unrivalled wheel has been PLACED OUT by a fair working trial made by Mr H Kelly, at his saw mill, and the public can see what he says as to the capacity of the two wheels in the following testimonial over his own signature.

Mr. H. W. Shipley—Sir: In reply to your inquiry as to how I like the Pacific Turbine Wheel, I have to say that I have used one over-shot and three Leffel wheels—10, 12 and 15 inch diameters. When I substituted your 15 inch wheel for the 15 inch Leffel wheel, though undershot, it worked the machinery like a top, using 3/4 ft of water per inch more than the 15 inch Leffel. At your request I subsequently took your wheel out that it might be finished, and then I put in a 15 inch Leffel, but it gave no better power than yours while it used 33 cubic feet more water, per minute. After some months, I replaced your wheel and am still using it with the most satisfactory results. I have subjected it to some severe tests. For instance, while running the circular saw in a log which squared 18 inches, I added the planer with a 9 inch knife, cutting from one-eighth to one-fourth of an inch depth, without in the least slacking the speed. After the rough tests of both wheels I am satisfied that your wheel with gates one-eighth of an inch open gives as much power as the Leffel with gates one-third open. At half gate your wheel gives double the power of the Leffel at half gate. At full gate, the power of yours exceeds that of the Leffel, by from ten to twelve per cent. At quarter gate, the Leffel holds no comparison with yours at quarter gate.

N B Mr. Shipley was not present at either of the trials of his wheel, he being sick at the first, and absent from the State, at the second trial.

H KELLY

Mountain Springs, Multnomah Co., Oregon.

Jan 11, 1868.

CAUTION.

To all whom it may concern. We hereby give notice that we will prosecute every infringement on our Patents whether it is in the maker, user, buyer or seller. Every infringement will be prosecuted, whether our claims are used in whole or in part.

☞ Send for Illustrated Descriptive Circulars, and Price Lists. They are ready for distribution. Address

H. W. SHIPLEY & CO.,
Cor. Williams St. & W. Water,
Portland, Oregon.

mh16d1tf

HAVING AND HARVESTING TOOLS,
For sale by H. W. CORBETT & CO

BOOTS AND SHOES,
sep24d1f For sale by H. W. CORBETT & CO

Upper Columbia and Idaho.

NOTICE.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S

Fast Freight Line

TO IDAHO!

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

FROM AND AFTER DEC 10TH, 1867, UNTIL further notice, our rates for FAST FREIGHT will be as follows

From Portland to Silver City ..... 40 cents per pound.
" " " Idaho City ..... " " "
" " " Boise City ..... " " "
" " " Placerville ..... " " "
" " " Union ..... " " "
" " " Baker ..... " " "

Portland, Dec 10, 1867
dec11d1tf WELLS FARGO & CO

JOHN HAILEY'S

PIONEER LINE OF

Concord Coaches!

CARRYING THE U S MAILS and

WELLS, FARGO & CO'S EXPRESS.

LEAVES UMATILLA EVERY MORNING AT 8 o'clock for Boise City and all intermediate points.

JOHN HAILEY, Proprietor,
JOS PINKHAM, Agent

Jan1d1ptf

JOHN R. FOSTER & CO.,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

UMATILLA, OREGON.

GOODS RECEIVED AND FORWARDED TO ALL parts of the MINES IN OREGON, IDAHO AND OWYHEE, and all business connected with the Forwarding and Commission business promptly attended to.

☞ Consignments of Goods solicited.

References:

Jacob Underhill & Co., Allen & Lewis,
Geo. O. Johnson & Co., Portland, Oregon.
San Francisco

Mark Goods care of J. R. F., Umatilla.

☞ A full stock of Groceries and Provisions, Hardware, Mechanics', Miners' and Blacksmiths' Tools, Iron and Steel, always on hand, and will be sold Low for Cash

jan1d1tf JOHN R FOSTER & CO.

POLY & CLAYBURGH,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION

MERCHANTS,

AND DEALERS IN

General Merchandise

feb10 UMATILLA, OREGON 43m

San Francisco.

CHOW-KI-ANG!

THE CELEBRATED CHINESE

BLOOD AND STOMACH

INVIGORATOR.

A purely Vegetable remedy for strengthening the Stomach and Digestive Organs, regulating the Liver, Bowels and Secretions, purifying the Blood, eradicating Mercurial and Syphilitic Taints, Headaches, Pimples, Skin Diseases and Discharges, Relieving Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and all Muscular and Nervous Disorders, restoring Tone and Vigor to the System when debilitated by disease or imprudence.

This preparation is exclusively of Chinese origin and contains, in a concentrated state, the curative properties of fourteen distinct Medical Plants. It is entirely unlike any remedy for similar complaints ever before offered to the public, and will be found upon trial more thorough and radical in its effects.

Full directions with every bottle. Price, $1. Trade supplied at LANGLEY, CROWELL & CO'S,
Corner Battery and Clay streets, San Francisco.
mh16-13m4p Whole'e Agents.

WILSON & EVANS,

643 Clay St., San Francisco,

Manufacturers and Importers

OF

RIFLES, SHOT GUNS AND GUN MATERIALS

Of every Description.

ALSO, IMPORTERS OF ENGLISH, French and American Fishing Tackle, which we offer both wholesale and retail at 20 PER CENT BELOW ANY OTHER HOUSE on the Pacific Coast. Dixon's Shot Pouches and Powder Flasks, and WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET CUTLERY in great variety. We are also the appointed agents for HENRY'S and SPENCER'S RIFLES and COLT'S and SMITH & WESSON'S PISTOLS, all of which we offer at the Lowest possible price. Orders executed with dispatch.

N. B.—Repairing in all the branches at moderate prices. jy23d4p3m

N. W. SPAULDING,

Saw-Smithing & Repairing

ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 113 Pine Street, between Front and Battery,

SAN FRANCISCO.

N. W. SPAULDING'S PATENT FALSE TEETH INSERTED IN CIRCULAR SAWS

REPAIRING, in all its branches, such as Gumming Re-Toothing, Straightening, &c

CIRCULAR SAWS of all sizes; also Cross-cut, Mill, Moxley, Gang, Buck, Butcher, and Hand-Saws of all kinds together with a good assortment of Saw Arbors at lowest market rates

Cast-Steel faced PLANER KNIVES and MOULDING CUTTERS always on hand, or made to order on short notice.

N. B.—Messrs KNAPP, BURRELL & CO., Commission Merchants, Portland, Oregon, are my duly authorized Agents for Oregon, Washington and Idaho.

Orders sent through them by telegraph or otherwise will be filled at same rates as if sent to me direct.

July 1st, 1866.—dtf N. W. SPAULDING

CITY BAKERY

AND

Provision Store.

R. PITTOCK,

NO. 9 NORTH FRONT STREET,

Opposite Lower Steamship Landing

and Corner First and Morrison Streets,

Wholesale and Retail manufacturer of

BREAD,

Butter, Water, Sugar, Boston and Soda

CRACKERS,

PILOT BREAD, PIES, CAKES, &c., &c.

and all kinds of

STEAMBOAT AND SHIP STORES,

Family Groceries,

FEED, FRUITS, VEGETABLES, &c., &c.

☞ Bread and Stores delivered to any part of the City. Orders from a distance carefully filled and promptly dispatched

☞ The business hereafter will be conducted STRICTLY ON THE CASH PRINCIPLE.

H. B. OATMAN,

(*Successor to P. WEGNER,*)

Corner of First and Main Streets,

PORTLAND, OREGON,

Has on hand a Large Stock of

FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION USUALLY KEPT AT A First Class Grocery and Provision Store

He assures all his patrons and friends, as well as the public generally, that he will constantly keep on hand an extensive assortment of the best quality of goods for sale at the LOWEST CASH PRICE feb21d1m

Union Market

South-West Corner of Washington and Second Streets

MANN, SCHLOTH & CO., Proprietors.

WILL ALWAYS KEEP ON HAND the Best of *MEATS OF ALL VARIETIES*, and other articles in their line WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

A liberal Share of Patronage is solicited, as we expect to keep as good an assortment and of as good quality as the country affords, and will deliver the same to purchasers in all parts of the city

☞ Keener Meat constantly on hand

Portland, Sept 6th, 1867 dtf

Now is the Time!

SIX STATES PAPERS FOR FIFTY CENTS!

HARPER'S MAGAZINE FOR JANUARY & FEBRUARY

35 CENTS EACH!

All other Magazines and Papers at same rates at mh16dtf CHARLES BARRETT'S.

J. W. VINCENT,

Alder St., next to Willamette Market,

is prepared to do a

GENERAL JOBBING BUSINESS!

BOOT BLACKING—ONE BIT!

mh18d1f

Public Sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT BY VIRTUE of a warrant issued by the Directors of School District No. 1, Multnomah county and State of Oregon, and attached to the delinquent tax roll for the year 1867, commanding me to collect the taxes thereon as delinquent, I have levied upon, and on the Fourth day of April, A. D. 1868, will expose for sale, at public auction, at the Court House door in the city of Portland, Multnomah county, State of Oregon, so much of the following described lots and parts of lots as may be necessary to pay the taxes due thereon to said District for the year 1867, together with all costs and charges. Said lands were assessed as the property of the following named persons, and described as follows, to wit:

DELINQUENT TAX LIST of SCHOOL DISTRICT No 1, FOR THE YEAR 1867

OWNERS NAME	NO OF BLKS	NO OF LOTS	TAX
Burk W F	69	1	75
" "	"	2	75
" "	"	7	75
" "	"	8	75
" "	63	und½ & 3	1 25
" "	18	4	2 50
" "	18	w½ & 4	1 37
" " Couch's Add	9	4	2 62
" " "	20 all		8 75
Brown Samuel	142	4	50
Bottler Michael Couch's Add	47	1	37
Bonnet Mahala	237	5	50
" "	"	6	25
Bergman Joseph	12	5	8 75
" "	12	6	5 00
" "	2 w 70ft of n½	5	3 00
Campbell, Angus	on tract marked B Chapman's claim, 5 700 sq ft		25
Carruthers, Finice estate of	7	1	4 50
" " "	7	2	4 00
Cardwell, J R	131	1	1 25
" "	131	2	8 50
" "	153	2	2 50
Crapo, Phebe A	18	e½ of w½ &	87
Cool, Geo W	156	2	1 25
Cambel, Claude Couch's Add	76	1,2,3,4	50
" " "	76	5,6,7,8	25
Coleman, Mary " "	53	1	87
" " "	53	2	31
" " "	53	3	31
" " "	53	4	1 25
" " "	53	5	1 31
" " "	53	6	31
" " "	53	7	87
" " "	53	8	87
Crable, Helen M	48	3	75
Casey, Mary D	150	3	87
" "	150	4	1 50
Coons, Mary	102	6	87
Coffin, Stephen	122	7	12
" "	102	1,2,3,4	50
" "	102	5,6,7,8	25
" "	238	3,4,5	87
Dean, G L " "	88	7	12
Packler, St M	10	5	1 50
" "	10	6	1 50
Pinshner, H	51	6	1 25
" "	51	7	2 50
Fales, D B	169	2	1 25
" "	169	3	74
" "	169	4	1 12
Farnham, Samuel " "	24	1	25
Gray, Neeley	115	3	2 00
" "	115	4	1 25
Herbert, F " "	80	8	4 50
Harbaugh, F	114	3	2 00
" "	114	4	25
" "	114	5	4 75
" "	114	6	1 25
" "	49	2	2 25
" "	49	7	1 37
" "	78	n½ & 7	7 00
" "	21	6	2 00
Harbaugh & Stivel, Couch's Add	21	1,2,3,4	5 00
" " "	110	1	62
" " "	110	2,3&4	1 80
" " "	47	6&7	50
" " "	88	2&3	75
" " "	27	n½ & 2	10 50
Less indebtedness—total tax			6 87
Ham, Wm S	284	2	1 00
Less indebtedness—total tax			75
Hardenberg, P D W	6	2	5 26
" "	51	1	2 25
" "	20	2	1 00
" "	20	4	5 00
" "	229	1&2	37
King, Wm M	221	1,2,3,4&5	1 87
" "	221	6&7	1 25
" "	221	8	37
" "	196	1	12
" "	207	5&6	1 00
Keith, M	60	2	2 00
Kearney, Thos	177	n½ & 2	1 62
McLaren, R N	123	8	62
Mackee, James, Couch's Add	15	1,4,5,7	50
" " "	18	6	2 75
Mason, L " Couch's Add.	17		62
Meyer, Isaac	T	133x460 ft.	62
Masters, A J	14	and 3 5 of 4	5 00
Marquam, P A	178	1	75
" "	178	2, 3	1 25
" "	178	4, 5	1 00
" "	178	6	62
" "	178	7	1 37
" "	178	8	75
" "	118	1	1 37
" "	120	1	37
" "	120	2	62
" "	120	3, 4	50
" "	11	1	12
" "	11	2	25
" "	11	3	43
" "	11	4	62
" "	11	5	18
" "	11	6	12
" "	11	7, 8	12
" " Carruther's Add	25	2	25
" " Less sen't indebtedness, 1 st.			2 62
Nathur, Francis	187	6	1 00
" "	183	4	50
Price, William Carruthers' Add	18	3	25
Pryor, Chas	153	4	2 75
Paton, Wm N	6	2	6 00
Quiney, Wm F, estate of	51	8	2 75
Risley, O	212	3	87
" "	212	4	2 00
" "	212	5	62
" "	212	6	50
" "	127	4	1 62
" "	127 (e30ft of 8)	5	1 50
" "	127 (n20ft of	6	87
" " and ½ of s ½	178 (e30ft of 7)	3	2 50
Scott, Samuel	116	7	87
Sikes, Sam'l "	F	all	50
Tribou, Geo	204	w½ of 5, 6	87
Uuthank, Jos, Couch's Add.	97	1	19
" "	97	4	50
Unknown Owners,	108	5	50
" "	109	6	50
" "	117	8	100
" "	223	1	62
" "	131	4	4 25
" "	193	2	25
" "	193	5	25
" "	193	6	25
" "	193	7	25
" "	200	7	31
" "	200	8	31
" "	238	7	25
" "	238	8	25
" "	238	6	25
" " Carruthers' add	66	all	25
" " "	68	"	25
" " "	69	"	25
" " "	64	"	25
" " "	60	"	25
" " "	70	"	25
" " "	49	"	37
" " "	50	"	25
" " "	51	"	25
" " "	196	3	12
" " "	196	4	12
" " "	196	5	12
" " "	196	6	12
" " "	196	7	12
" " "	74	n½ of 2	2 00
" " "	74	e½ of 3	2 00
" " "	74	e½ of 4	2 50
" " "	74	e½ of 5	15 00
White, Richard	3	n½ of 2	5 00
" "	3	3	1 25
" "	76	n½ of 2	16 75
" "	76	n½ of 3	8 25
" " Couch's Add.	29	1 & 2	7 12
" " "	29	4 & 5	5 00
" " "	29	6	87
Well Bros,	1	n½ of 2	23 00
" "	1	n½ of 3	24 25
Walton, Dan'l	168	3	75
" "	168	4	1 50

	Sec.	T.	R.	No. Acres	Tax.
Bennett, Jas R.	4	1S	1E	1	$ 2 50
Bennett, Elijah (Red House)	18	1S	2	1 60	
Carnthers, Finice, estate of					
" " "	9&10	1S	1E	328	35 00
" " "	9&10	1S	1E	272	50 00
Coffin, Stephen	15	1S	1E	34	9 00
Fitz Henry, W (Chaney's)	13	1S	1E	4	2 00
Harriss, Philip (King's claim)	4	1S	1E	1	25
Malone, T C (Terwilliger's cl'm)	15	1S	1E	¾	75
Marquam, P A	2	1S	1E	323	4 50
Marshall, A L	9 all	1S	1E	2 34	17 50

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M of the day above mentioned, and will continue from day to day until enough is sold to satisfy the amount of taxes thereon Payments to be made for lands sold for delinquent taxes